



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Santiago—Mortality statistics.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, July 21, as follows: During the week ended July 18, 1903, bills of health were issued to 7 vessels bound for the United States and Porto Rico. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality statistics for the week ended July 18, 1903.

Cause of death.	Number.
Pernicious malarial fever	1
Tubercle of lungs	5
Fibro-sarcoma of uterus	1
Anæmia, pernicious	1
Meningitis	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	1
Organic heart disease	2
Bronchitis, capillary	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	11
Diarrhea and enteritis (chronic)	2
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over)	1
Peritonitis	1
Nephritis	1
Gangrene	1
Poisoning by carbolic acid	1
Ill-defined or unspecified	1
Total	32

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 38.81 per 1,000; estimated population, 43,000.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, July 17, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—Between the 27th of June and the 4th of July there were registered in the whole of Egypt 7 cases of plague (and 3 deaths), namely: In Alexandria, 4 cases (1 death); in Port Said, 1 case, and in Tintah 2 cases (2 deaths).

French Indo-China.—Between the 10th and 23d of June 5 deaths from plague were registered in Hanoi (Tonkin). Total number of cases registered up to date, 205.

Japan.—A fatal case of plague has been registered in Nagasaki.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony during the week ended June 13 there were registered in Port Elizabeth 3 fresh cases of plague (and 2 deaths); in East London, 2 cases (2 deaths). Plague rats continue to be found in both these towns as well as in King Williams Town and Seymour.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta there were registered during the week ended June 6 11 deaths from plague and 35 deaths from cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 16 regarding cholera in Syria 62 new cases of cholera (and 69 deaths) have been registered.

French Indo-China.—Between the 9th and 23d of June 32 deaths from cholera occurred in Saigon.